THURSDAY, *March* 17, 1768. THE [NUMB. 97.]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

MONITOR IV.

Potior visa est periculosa libertas, quieto servitio. *

Liberty procured with danger, seemed preferable, to slavery with ease.

IN my preceding papers, I have endeavoured to warn my countrymen of the danger that threatens their liberties. I have proved, from the sentiments of the greatest men of all ages, and from the histories of nations, how necessarily virtue, happiness and strength, attend a free government; and that weakness, vice, ignominy and wretchedness, are the unavoidable concomitants of slavery. I have farther taken the liberty of suggesting to my countrymen, the necessity of *instructing their representatives to petition to our most Gracious Sovereign against the late acts of the* British *Parliament; which are destructive of the rights and liberties of the* British *colonies in* America. And I shall now proceed to offer the outlines of the instructions, which it is incumbent on the people, as they value the liberty their forefathers bequeathed them, to give their representatives.

I. That we the freeholders or electors of the ——county or ——borough, are fully sensible, that the privilege, which we have always possessed, of electing our own representatives, to raise taxes, or levy money upon us, as the exigencies of government shall require, and we are able to supply, is essentially necessary to our freedom: So that without this privilege, we must inevitably be slaves.

II. That we regard every attempt to take this privilege from us, or to injure us for not resigning it, as in the highest manner oppressive and unjust.

III. That we consider such attempts made upon any one colony, equally interesting to every *British* colony in *America*.

IV. We therefore recommend it to you, in the most earnest manner, by the regard you have for our liberties and rights, with which we have now intrusted you, to do your utmost in the next Assembly, towards having petitions drawn up to our most Gracious King against the late acts of the *British* Parliament, for billetting soldiers in *America*, for suspending the government of *New-York*, and for laying certain duties, for the purpose of raising money on glass, paper, paint, &c. imported into *America* from *Great-Britain*.

V. We think, and shall always think, that any impositions whatever laid upon us by the *British* Parliament, which does not and cannot represent us, are absolutely destructive of our liberty.

VI. We therefore recommend it to you, that you endeavour to have *these our sentiments formed into a petition of rights*; or in any other manner that shall seem, to your wisdom, most proper to procure their being established into *a bill of rights*; to the end that we may no more be alarmed with invasions of our liberties, but rest in peace, each man under his own vine, and each man under his own fig-tree.

VII. We again heartily recommend the utmost attention to these our most important concerns; and we promise to support you, in the prosecution of these measures, to the utmost of our abilities.

These I think are the necessary heads of the instructions, which ought to be given to all the representatives of the people in *America*. They specify what we feel to be our rights, and what have been the invasions of them; they recommend, to our representatives, to petition against these violations, and to endeavour the preventing them for the future; lastly, they promise them a just support in this business.

It has been objected to this method of petitioning, that it will probably be ineffectual; and this supposition is founded upon the fate of our petitions and remonstrances against the stamp act. The disregard they met with, it is thought will fall upon these. But I must beg leave to think there is no validity in this objection; because the circumstance of things is entirely altered. The affairs of *America* were *then* neither at all understood; nor in the least regarded. I remember to have heard some considerable Members say, in the lobby, during the debates on the repeal of the stamp act, that, tho' they were in the house when it first passed, yet they did not pay so much attention to the reading as to hear what the bill contained. It is not so now; the affairs of *America* have become the object of national attention; and I am confident, the *American* petitions will not again be treated so cavalierly, nay, I would venture to assert, that no Minister will dare to imitate the violence of Mr. *Grenville*, in suppressing or withholding these petitions. I must observe further on this head, that two things more contributed to the rendering those petitions abortive; one was, that the colonies were not by any means unanimous in sending them; the other was, that either through want of proper instructions, or through a neglect of them; the affair was not properly managed at home. VIRGINIA was, I think, the only colony that remonstrated and petitioned at first; few only did so at all; and therefore the general sense of the colonies, expressed by their Assemblies, will hardly meet with the same fate. Either no instructions were sent, directing our remonstrances and petitions to be made public, or they were not complied with in time; and this omission had the fatal effect of prejudicing the people of *England* against our proceedings. They thought us violent and disrespectful in making such spirited resolves, and opposing the execution of the stamp-act, without previously petitioning against it. Innumerable times did I hear this urged against the *Americans*; which would not have happened, had our remonstrances and petitions been made public. The people of *England* are candid, just and generous; under the influence of passion they may act repugnant to this character, but otherwise I am confident they never will; I am confident they will applaud our conduct, when they perceive we are vindicating our liberties in a respectful, tho' firm and spirited manner, in the manner that they themselves began to reclaim their own, in the time of *James* the first. The voice of the people of *England* has that weight with the administration, which the voice of every free people ought to have; it has great weight; and therefore care should be taken to render it favourable, which a fair appeal to them, will, in consequence of that nobleness of nature which distinguishes them, generally obtain. I do not wish to injure those Gentlemen who serve the colonies as agents; but it is notorious that many of them were our enemies in the affair of the stamp-act; some of them I know were outrageously such. I think it my duty to admonish my countrymen of this, that they may not trust these very important concerns to those, who, from the nature of things, cannot be sufficiently interested in them, and of whose abilities we cannot be proper judges. I submit it to their consideration, whether we might not reasonably expect more success, from men chosen from among ourselves; on whose known wisdom, integrity and spirit, we might safely rely.

I will beg the reader to indulge me a little longer, while I touch upon the right of constituents to instruct their representatives. It has been lately denied that they have such a right, I say lately, that is, since the system of corruption which is now arrived to so dangerous a heigth began first to predominate in our constitution. Then it was that arbitrary Ministers and their prostituted dependents began to maintain this doctrine dangerous to our liberty, that the representatives were independent of the people. This was necessary to serve their own tyrannical and selfish purposes; it was therefore called by Sir *John Barnard* and others *a new and wicked doctrine*; "It is, Sir, said Sir *William Wyndham*, not only a new doctrine, but it is the most monstrous, the most slavish doctrine, that was ever heard, and such a doctrine as I hope no man will ever dare to support within these walls." †

My Lord *Coke* in his institutes says, "it is also a law and custom of Parliament, that when any new device is moved in the King's behalf in Parliament, for his aid or the like, the commons may answer, that they tendered the King's estate, and are ready to aid the same, only in this new device they *dare not agree without conference with their countries*; whereby it appeareth that such conference is warrantable by the law and custom of Parliament." He has cited an instance of this in the Parliament held the 9th of *Edward* III. and Mr. *Petit* in his Jus Parliamentarium has given another precedent of it in the 13th year of the same reign. It appears then, that by the constitution, the representatives ought not to agree to any new device before they have taken the sentiments of their constituents; and why agree to any old device? Because they are supposed to have received already the instructions of the people. The constitution therefore supposes the Knight or Burgess always to receive the instructions of his constituents, before he acts; and surely when these are received, it would be the highest absurdity to suppose the member was not bound by them, for this would be to set the opinion and interests of one man against those of thousands; which would be absurd, ruinous and unjust. It is without question but common justice, that they who are to feel the effects of any measure, should direct in the conduct of it, otherwise they would be slaves and wretched tools; the representatives are *trustees for their constituents*, to transact for them the business of government; and therefore I presume it is, that the writ runs to *serve* in Parliament; and for this *service*, they, like all other agents, were paid by their constituents; till they found it more advantageous to sell their voices in Parliament, and then it was they broached this monstrous doctrine, and wished to become independent of the people. I hope the origin of this opinion will suffice to condemn it; the right of the people to instruct must have began with the constitution, because it is necessary to that freedom which is the essence of it, and is founded in the laws of justice, which are eternal and immutable; and when this right is taken from us, we may justly complain, as *Demosthenes* did for the *Athenians*, "that the *representative* has now usurped the right of the people, and exercises an arbitrary authority over his antient and natural Lord." ‡ Nor is there any one instance in which the people have abused this right, or reason to apprehend they will ever do it; they act from what they feel; and when that feeling is general it must be real; "the Nobility and Gentry, says Mr. *Addison*, have so many private expectations, and particular interests, that hang like a false biass upon their judgments, and may possibly dispose them to sacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the gross of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of public blessings, that are to diffuse themselves through the whole state in general." ‖

For these reasons, I hold it to be an antient and unalienable right in the people to instruct their representatives; nor has it any weight with me that Mr. *Blackstone*, in his commentary on the law of *England*, has asserted the contrary: Since he founds his opinion on that fiction of a person's being, after he is elected, the representative of the whole kingdom, and not of a particular part. The sophistry of this argument is sufficiently manifest, and has been fully exploded. The *British* constitution is not to be new modelled by every *court* lawyer; § any more than the liberties of *America* are to be reasoned down, or wafted away from us, by the silver tongue, or venal breath of a *court* judge. *

---

* SALLUST.

† *See the debates on the septennial bill*, 1734.

‡ *See his third Olynthian.*

‖ *Addison's travels.*

§ *Mr. Blackstone is Solicitor to the Queen.*

* *Lord M-ns---ld who supported the right of Parliament over America, against Lord Camden.*

LETTERS

From a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH *Colonies.*

LETTER X.

My dear Countrymen,

THE consequences, mentioned in the last letter, will not be the utmost limits of our *misery* and *infamy*, if the late act is acknowledged to be binding upon us. We feel too sensibly, that *any ministerial measures* * relating to these colonies, are soon carried successfully through the parliament. Certain prejudices operate there so strongly against us, that it may be justly questioned, whether *all* the provinces united, will ever be able effectually to call to an account before the parliament, any minister who shall abuse the power by the late act given to the crown in *America*. He may divide the spoils torn from us in what manner he pleases, *and we shall have no way of making him responsible.* If he should order, that every *governor* shall have a yearly salary of 5000 l. sterling; every *chief justice* of 3000 l; every inferior officer in proportion; and should then reward the most profligate, ignorant, or needy dependants on himself or his friends, with places of the greatest trust, because they were of the greatest profit, this would be called an arrangement in consequence of the "adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government:" And if the taxes should prove at any time insufficient to answer all the expences of the numberless offices, which ministers may please to create, surely the house of commons will be so "*modest*," as not to "contradict a minister" who shall tell them, it is become necessary to lay a new tax upon the colonies, for the laudable purposes of defraying the charges of the "administration of justice, and support of civil government" among them. Thus, in fact, we shall be † taxed by ministers. In short, it will be in their power to settle upon us any *civil, ecclesiastical*, or *military* establishment, which they chuse.

We may perceive, by the example of *Ireland*, how eager ministers are to seize upon any settled revenue, and apply it in supporting their own power. Happy are the men, and *happy the people, who grow wise by the misfortunes of others*. Earnestly, my dear countrymen, do I beseech the author of all good gifts, that you may grow wise in this manner; and if I may be allowed to take such a liberty, I beg leave to recommend to you in general, as the best method of attaining this wisdom, diligently to study the histories of other countries. You will there find all the arts, that can possibly be practised by cunning rulers, or false patriots among yourselves, so fully delineated, that, changing names, the account would serve for your own times.

It is pretty well known on this continent, that *Ireland* has, with a regular consistency of injustice, been cruelly treated by ministers in the article of *pensions*: but there are some alarming circumstances relating to that subject, which I wish to have better known among us.

‡ The revenue of the crown there arises principally from the Excise granted "*for pay of the army, and defraying other public charges, in defence and preservation of the kingdom*"——from the tonnage and additional poundage granted "*for protecting the trade of the kingdom at sea, and augmenting the public revenue*"——from the hearth money granted——as a "*public revenue, for public charges and expences.*" There are some other branches of the revenue, concerning which there is not any *express* appropriation of them for *public service*, but which were plainly *so intended.*

---

* "*The Gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted, when, as* minister, *he asserted the right of parliament to tax* America. *I know not how it is, but there is a* modesty *in this house*, which does not chuse to contradict a minister. *I wish gentlemen would get the better of this* modesty. If they do not, perhaps the collective body may begin to abate of its respect for the representative." Mr. *Pitt's* Speech.

† "*Within this act* (statute de tallagio non concedendo) *are all* new *offices erected with* new *fees*, or old *offices with* new *fees, for that is a tallage put upon the subject, which cannot be done without common assent by act of parliament. And this doth notably appear by a petition in parliament in* Anno 13, H. IV. *where the commons complain, that an office was erected for measurage of cloths and canvas, with a new fee for the same, by colour of the King's letters patents, and pray that these letters patents may be revoked, for that the King could erect no offices with new fees to be taken of the people, who may not so be charged but by parliament.*" 2d Inst. p. 533.

‡ *An enquiry into the legality of pensions on the* Irish *establishment, by* Alexander M'Aulay, *Esq; one of the King's council*, &c.

Mr. M'Aulay *concludes his piece in the following beautiful manner.* "*If any* pensions *have been obtained on that establishment, to* serve the corrupt purposes of ambitious men. ——*If his Majesty's revenues of* Ireland *have been employed in pensions*, to debauch his Majesty's subjects *of both kingdoms.*——*If the treasure of* Ireland *has been expended in pensions*, for corrupting men of that kingdom to betray their country; *and men of the neighbouring kingdom, to betray both.*——*If* Irish *pensions have been procured*, to support gamesters and gaming-houses; *promoting a vice which threatens national ruin.*——*If pensions have been purloined out of the national treasure of* Ireland, *under the* mask of salaries annexed to public offices, useless to the nation; *newly invented*, for the purposes of corruption.—— *If* Ireland, *just beginning to recover from the devastations of massacre and rebellion, be obstructed in the progress of her cure*, by swarms of pensionary vultures preying on her vitals. ——*If, by squandering the national substance of* Ireland, *in a* licentious, unbounded profusion of pensions, *instead of employing it in nourishing and improving her infant* agriculture, trade *and* manufactures, *or in* enlightening *and* reforming *her* poor, ignorant, deluded, miserable natives, *(by nature most amiable, most valuable, most worthy of public attention)* ——*If*, by such abuse of the national substance, sloth *and* nastiness, cold *and* hunger, nakedness *and* wretchedness, popery, depopulation *and* barbarism, *still maintain their ground*; still deform a country, abounding with all the riches of nature, *yet hitherto destined to beggary.*——*If* such pensions *be found on the* Irish *establishment; let such be cut off: And let the perfidious advisers be branded with indelible characters of public infamy; adequate, if possible, to the dishonour of their crime.*"

Of *these* branches of the revenue the crown is only *truſtee* for the public. They are unalienable. They are inapplicable to any other purpoſes, but thoſe for which they were eſtabliſhed; and therefore are not *legally* chargeable with penſions.

There is another kind of revenue, which is a private revenue. This is not limited to any public uſes; but the crown has the ſame property in it, that any perſon has in his eſtate. This does not amount, at the moſt, to *Fifteen Thouſand Pounds* a year, probably not to *Seven*, and is the only revenue, that can be legally charged with penſions.

If miniſters were accuſtomed to regard the rights or happineſs of the people, the penſions in *Ireland* would not exceed the ſum juſt mentioned: But long ſince have they exceeded that limit; and in *December* 1765, a motion was made in the houſe of commons in that kingdom, to addreſs his Majeſty on the great increaſe of penſions on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment, amounting to the ſum of 158,685l.——in the laſt two years.

Attempts have been made to gloſs over theſe groſs encroachments, by this ſpecious argument——"That expending a competent part of the *public revenue* in penſions, from a principle of charity or generoſity, adds to the dignity of the crown; and is *therefore* uſeful to the public." To give this argument any weight, it muſt appear, that the penſions proceed from "*charity* or *generoſity* only—— and that it "adds to the dignity of the crown, *to act directly contrary to law.*——

From this conduct towards *Ireland*, in open violation of law, we may eaſily foreſee what *we* may expect, when a miniſter will have the whole revenue of *America* in his own hands, to be diſpoſed of at his own pleaſure: For *all* the monies raiſed by the late act are to be "*applied* by virtue of warrants under the ſign manual, counterſigned by the high treaſurer, or any three of the commiſſioners of the treaſury." The "*Reſidue*" indeed is to be "paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and to be diſpoſed of by parliament." So that a miniſter will have nothing to do, but to take care, that there ſhall be no "reſidue," and he is ſuperior to all controul.

Beſides the burden of *penſions* in *Ireland*, which have enormouſly encreaſed within theſe few years, almoſt all the *offices* in that poor kingdom, have been, ſince the commencement of the preſent century, and now are beſtowed upon *ſtrangers*. For though the merit of perſons born there, juſtly raiſes them to places of high truſt when they go abroad, as all *Europe* can witneſs, yet he is an uncommonly lucky *Iriſhman*, who can get a good poſt *in his native country*.

When I conſider the ‖ manner in which that iſland has been uniformly depreſſed for ſo many years paſt; with this pernicious particularity, *of their § parliament continuing as long as the crown pleaſes*, I am aſtoniſhed to obſerve *ſuch a love of liberty* ſtill animating that *loyal* and *generous* nation; and nothing can raiſe higher my idea of the *integrity* and ¶ *public ſpirit* of a people, who have preſerved the ſacred fire of freedom from being extinguiſhed, though the altar on which it burnt, has been overturned.

In the ſame manner ſhall we unqueſtionably be treated, as ſoon as the late taxes laid upon us, ſhall make poſts in the "government," and the "adminiſtration of juſtice" *here*, worth the attention of perſons of influence in *Great-Britain*. We know enough already to ſatisfy us of this truth. But this will not be the worſt part of our caſe.

The *principals* in all great offices will reſide in *England*, making ſome paltry allowance to deputies for doing the buſineſs *here*. Let any man conſider what an exhauſting drain this muſt be upon us, when miniſters are poſſeſſed of the power of affixing what ſalaries they pleaſe to poſts, and he muſt be convinced how deſtructive the late act will be. The injured kingdom lately mentioned, can tell us the miſchiefs of *abſentees*; and we may perceive already the ſame diſpoſition taking place with us. The government of *New-York* has been exerciſed by a deputy. That of *Virginia* is now held ſo; and we know of a number of ſecretaryſhips, collectorſhips, and other offices held in the ſame manner.

True it is, that if the people of *Great-Britain* were not too much blinded by the paſſions, that have been artfully excited in their breaſts, againſt their dutiful children the coloniſts, theſe conſiderations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The influence of the crown was thought by wiſe men, many years ago, too great, by reaſon of the multitude of penſions and places beſtowed by it. Theſe have been vaſtly encreaſed ſince †,

‖ *In* Charles *the Second's time, the houſe of commons, influenced by ſome factious demagogues, were reſolved to prohibit the importation of* Iriſh *cattle into* England. *Among other arguments in favour of* Ireland *it was inſiſted* ——"*That by cutting off almoſt entirely the trade between the kingdoms*, all the natural bands of union were diſſolved, *and nothing remained to keep the* Iriſh *in their duty, but* force *and* violence."

"*The King (ſays Mr.* Hume, *in his hiſtory of* England) *was ſo convinced of the juſtneſs of theſe reaſons, that he uſed all his intereſt to oppoſe the bill, and he openly declared, that he could not give his aſſent to it with a ſafe conſcience. But the commons were reſolute in their purpoſe.*"——"*And the ſpirit of* TYRANNY, of which nations are as ſuſceptible as individuals, *had animated the* Engliſh *extremely* to exert their ſuperiority over their dependant ſtate. *No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this by the commons. They even went ſo far in the preamble of the bill, as to declare the importation of* Iriſh *cattle to be a* nuſance. *By this expreſſion they gave ſcope to their* paſſion, *and at the ſame time* barred the King's prerogative, *by which he might think himſelf intitled to diſpenſe with a law*, ſo full of injuſtice and bad policy. *The lords expunged the word, but as the King was ſenſible that no ſupply would be given by the commons, unleſs they were gratified in all their* prejudices, *he was obliged both to employ his intereſt with the peers, to make the bill paſs, and to give the royal aſſent to it. He could not, however, forbear expreſſing his diſpleaſure, at the jealouſy entertained againſt him, and at the intention which the commons diſcovered, of retrenching his prerogative.*

This law brought great diſtreſs for ſome time upon *Ireland*, but it has occaſioned their applying with greater induſtry to manufactures, and has proved in the iſſue beneficial to that kingdom.

Perhaps the ſame reaſon *occaſioned the "barring the King's prerogative" in the late act ſuſpending the legiſlation of* New-York.

This we may be aſſured of, that we *are as dear to his* Majeſty, *as the people of* Great-Britain *are.* We *are his* ſubjects *as well as they, and as* faithful ſubjects; *and his Majeſty has given too many, too conſtant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it poſſible, that* ſuch a prince *can make any unjuſt diſtinction between* ſuch ſubjects. *It makes no difference to his Majeſty, whether ſupplies are raiſed in* Great-Britain, *or* America; *but it makes* ſome *difference to the commons of that kingdom.*

To ſpeak plainly, as becomes an honeſt man on ſuch important occaſions, all our misfortunes are owing to a luſt of power *in men of* abilities *and* influence. *This prompts them to ſeek* popularity *by* expedients *profitable to themſelves, though ever ſo deſtructive to their country.*

Such is the accurſed nature of lawleſs ambition, and yet—What heart but melts at the thought!——Such falſe, deteſtable patriots,

in every nation, *have led their blind, confiding country, ſhouting their applauſes, into the jaws of* ſhame *and* ruin. *May the wiſdom and goodneſs of the people of* Great-Britain, *ſave them from the uſual fate of nations.*

"——mentem mortalia tangunt."

§ *The laſt* Iriſh *parliament continued 33 years, during all the late King's reign. The preſent parliament there has continued from the beginning of this reign, and probably will continue till this reign ends.*

¶ *I am informed, that within theſe few years, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, ſetting forth, "that herrings were imported into* Ireland *from ſome foreign parts of the north ſo cheap, as to diſcourage the* Britiſh *herring fiſhery, and therefore praying that ſome remedy might be applied in that behalf by parliament."*

That upon this petition, the houſe came to a reſolution, to impoſe a duty of two ſhillings ſterling on every barrel of foreign herrings imported into Ireland; *but afterwards dropt the affair,* for fear of engaging in a diſpute with *Ireland* about the right of taxing her.

So much higher was the opinion, which the houſe entertained of the ſpirit of Ireland, *than of that of theſe colonies.*

I find, in the laſt Engliſh *papers, that the reſolution and firmneſs with which the people of* Ireland *have lately aſſerted their freedom, have been ſo alarming in* Great-Britain, *that the Lord Lieutenant, in his ſpeech on the 20th of laſt* October, "*recommended to that parliament, that ſuch proviſion may be made for ſecuring the judges in the enjoyment of their* offices *and* appointments, *during their good behaviour, as ſhall be thought moſt expedient.*"

What an important conceſſion is thus obtained, by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perſeverance becoming freemen!

† *One of the reaſons urged by that great and honeſt ſtateſman, Sir* William Temple, *to* Charles *the Second, in his famous remonſtrance, to diſſuade him from aiming at arbitrary power, was, that the King "had few offices to beſtow."* Hume's *hiſt. of* Eng.

"*Though the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our hiſtory. For when we conſider in how many boroughs the government has the votes at command; when we conſider the vaſt body of perſons employed in the collection of the revenue, in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the cuſtoms, in the exciſe, in the poſt office, in the dock-yards, in the ordnance, in the ſalt office, in the ſtamps, in the navy and victualling offices, and in a variety of other departments; when we conſider again the extenſive influence of the money corporations, ſubſcription jobbers and contractors, the endleſs dependencies created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemens families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred in our navy and numerous ſtanding army; when I ſay, we conſider how wide, how binding a dependance on the crown is created by the above enumerated particulars, and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extenſive dependance upon its favour and power, any lord in waiting, any lord of the bed-chamber, any man may be appointed miniſter.*"

A doctrine to this effect is ſaid to have been the advice of L--- H-----.

Late News Paper.

and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that the people have decreaſed.

Surely therefore, thoſe who wiſh the welfare of their country, ought ſeriouſly to reflect, what may be the conſequence of ſuch a new creation of offices, in the diſpoſal of the crown. The *army*, the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, and the *civil government* here, with ſuch ſalaries as the crown ſhall pleaſe to annex, will extend *miniſterial influence* as much beyond its former bounds, as the late war did the *Britiſh* dominions.

But whatever the people of *Great-Britain* may think on this occaſion, I hope the people of theſe colonies will unanimouſly join in this ſentiment, that the late act of parliament is injurious to their liberty, and that this ſentiment will unite them in a firm oppoſition to it, in the ſame manner as the dread of the *ſtamp-act* did.

Some perſons may imagine the ſums to be raiſed by it, are but ſmall, and therefore may be inclined to acquieſce under it. A conduct more dangerous to freedom, as before has been obſerved, can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at home, but a * *precedent*, the force of which ſhall be eſtabliſhed, by the tacit ſubmiſſion of the colonies. With what zeal was the ſtatute erecting the poſt-office, and another relating to the recovery of debts in *America*, urged and tortured, as *precedents* in ſupport of the *ſtamp-act*, tho' wholly inapplicable. If the parliament ſucceeds in this attempt, other ſtatutes will impoſe other duties. Inſtead of taxing ourſelves, as we have been accuſtomed to do, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe provinces, all our uſual taxes will be converted into parliamentary taxes on our importations; and thus the parliament will levy upon us ſuch ſums of money as they chuſe to take, *without any other limitation*, than their pleaſure.

We know how much labour and care have been beſtowed by theſe colonies, in laying taxes in ſuch a manner, that they ſhould be moſt *eaſy* to the people, by being laid on the proper articles; moſt *equal*, by being proportioned to every man's circumſtances; and *cheapeſt*, by the method directed for collecting them.

But *parliamentary taxes* will be laid on us, without any conſideration, whether there is any *eaſier* mode. The *only point* regarded will be, the *certainty of levying the taxes*, and not the convenience of the people on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all ſtatutes on this head will be ſuch as will be moſt likely, according to the favourite phraſe, "to execute themſelves."

Taxes in every free ſtate have been, and ought to be, as exactly *proportioned as is poſſible to the abilities of thoſe who are to pay them*. They cannot otherwiſe be *juſt*. Even a *Hottentot* would comprehend the *unreaſonableneſs* of making a poor man pay as much for "defending" the property of a rich man, as the rich man pays himſelf.

Let any perſon look into the late act of parliament, and he will immediately perceive, that the immenſe eſtates of Lord *Fairfax*, Lord ‖ *Baltimore*, and our *proprietaries*, which are amongſt his Majeſty's other "*dominions*" to be "defended, protected and ſecured" by the act, will not pay a *ſingle farthing* for the duties thereby impoſed, except Lord *Fairfax* wants ſome of his windows glazed; Lord *Baltimore* and our *proprietaries* are quite ſecure, as they live in *England*.

I mention theſe particular caſes, as ſtriking inſtances how far the late act is a deviation from *that principle of juſtice*, which has ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed our own laws on this continent, and ought to be regarded in all laws.

The third conſideration with our continental aſſemblies in laying taxes, has been the *method* of collecting them. This has been done by a few officers, under the inſpection of the reſpective aſſemblies, with moderate allowances. *No more was raiſed from the ſubject* than was uſed for the intended purpoſes. But by the late act, a miniſter may appoint *as many officers as he pleaſes* for collecting the taxes; may aſſign them *what ſalaries he thinks* "adequate;" and they are ſubject to *no inſpection but his own.*

In ſhort, if the late act of parliament takes effect, theſe colonies muſt dwindle down into "*common corporations*," as their enemies, in the debates concerning the repeal of the *ſtamp-act*, *ſtrenuouſly inſiſted they were*; and it ſeems not improbable that ſome future hiſtorian may thus record our fall.

"The eighth year of this reign was diſtinguiſhed by *a very memorable event*, the *American* colonies then ſubmitting, for the *FIRST* time, to be *taxed* by the *Britiſh* parliament. An attempt of this kind had been made about two years before, but was defeated by the vigorous exertions of the ſeveral

§

* "*Here may be obſerved, that when any ancient law or cuſtom of parliament is broken, and the crown poſſeſſed of a* precedent, *how* difficult a thing it is to reſtore the ſubject again to his former freedom and ſafety." 2d. Coke's Inſt. p. 529.

"*It is not almoſt credible to* foreſee, *when any maxim or* fundamental law *of this realm is altered (as elſewhere hath been obſerved) what* dangerous inconveniencies *do follow.*" 4th Coke's Inſt. p. 41.

‖ Maryland *and* Pennſylvania *have been engaged in the warmeſt diſputes, in order to obtain an equal and juſt taxation of their proprietors eſtates: But this late act of parliament does more for thoſe proprietors, than they themſelves would venture to demand. It* totally exempts *them from taxation——tho' their vaſt eſtates are to be "ſecured" by the taxes of other people.*

provinces, in defence of their liberties. Their behaviour on that occaſion rendered their name very celebrated *for a ſhort time* all over *Europe*; all ſtates being extremely attentive to a diſpute between *Great-Britain*, and ſo conſiderable a part of her dominions. For as ſhe was thought to be grown too powerful, by the ſucceſsful concluſion of the late war ſhe had been engaged in, it was hoped by many, that as it had happened before to other kingdoms, civil diſcords would afford opportunities of revenging all the injuries ſuppoſed to be received from her. However, the cauſe of diſſenſion was removed, by a repeal of the ſtatute that had given offence. This affair rendered the *ſubmiſſive conduct* of the colonies ſo ſoon after, the more extraordinary; there being *no difference* between the mode of taxation which they oppoſed, and that to which they ſubmitted, but this, that by the firſt, they were to be continually *reminded* that they *were taxed*, by certain marks *ſtamped* on every piece of paper or parchment they uſed. The authors of *that ſtatute* triumphed greatly on this conduct of the colonies, and inſiſted, that if the people of *Great-Britain* had perſiſted in enforcing it, the *Americans* would have been, in a few months, *ſo fatigued with the efforts of patriotiſm*, that they would quickly have yielded obedience.

"Certain it is, that tho' they had before their eyes *ſo many illuſtrious examples* in their mother country, of the conſtant ſucceſs attending *firmneſs* and *perſeverance*, in oppoſition to dangerous encroachments on liberty, yet they quietly gave up a point of the *laſt importance*. From thence the decline of their freedom began, and its decay was extremely rapid; for as *money* was always raiſed upon them by the parliament, their *aſſemblies* grew immediately *uſeleſs*, and in a ſhort time *contemptible*: And in leſs than one hundred years, the people ſunk down into that *tameneſs* and *ſupineneſs* of ſpirit, by which they ſtill continue to be diſtinguiſhed."

Et majores veſtros & poſteros cogitate.

Remember your anceſtors and your poſterity.

A FARMER.

Mr. RIND,

I deſire that this may have a place in your GAZETTE.

By way of a hint to the PUBLIC.

The confeſſion of a perſon (if not going to——) that ought at leaſt to go, as an example to all other peſts *to the ſociety they live in.*

UPON a Sabbath day, according to the vulgar uſe of a trite ſaying, *The better day the better deed*, a certain perſon calling himſelf a merchant, known by two names, that begin like *Fiddle* and *Flora* in the ſong, came into company, and with a pleaſing countenance, joined with the rub of his hands, boaſted of having that day made a great purchaſe of 200 buſhels of peaſe of the negroes at 2s 6d. A Gentleman then in company obſerved, though it might be a great purchaſe, it was not a very good one; to which the merchant replied, *Sir, I ſhall never come to you for what is good in my trade.* Sometime after this, another Gentleman hearing of it, out of friendſhip to the man, undertook to expoſtulate with him on the iniquity of ſuch an injurious kind of traffic; to which he replied, *Why do you take me to taſk, when the whole town buy conſtantly of them whatever they bring for ſale.*

I ſuppoſe every family muſt have ſo ſenſibly felt this evil, there can want but few words to expreſs the neceſſity there is for ſome legal remedy againſt it; for as it is not a thing preſumptively practiced here or there only, but in every part of the country; henhouſes, dairies, barns, granaries, gardens, and even patches and fields may be, and are, robbed in every convenient moonſhiny night, where ſuch a market can be had. At preſent there is no place ſo likely to purchaſe cotton, beans, peaſe, fowls, &c. as at theſe pretty towns, thus inhabited by ſuch men who are not contented with an honeſt way to profit, but chooſe the moſt clandeſtine methods to gain. We have laws, it is true, that endeavour to prevent the dealing with ſervants and ſlaves, except with licence from the owner or overſeer; but how eaſily are theſe evaded? Any ſcribbler can forge ſuch a licence (a thing that can evidently be proved to be conſtantly done) and then the evil is without remedy; for it muſt certainly be attended with the greateſt difficulty, to detect ſuch a forgery; and when it is done, where would be the openneſs of juſtice, to puniſh the merchant who buys by ſuch a licence, as few can be preſumed to know the handwriting of every man? And what a field does even the licence of an overſeer open to him for the villainies that he may practice, as I believe they are ſeldom found to be perſons of the moſt honeſt diſpoſitions? Would it be any inconveniency then to the ſociety, to forbid any leave to be given to ſervants and ſlaves to deal at all? And if their maſters chuſe to indulge them in raiſing ſuch things on their plantations; why could not they themſelves be the diſpoſers of them? If any one ſhould be ſo ſuperficial as to object to ſome ſuch method, on account of the indignity of the office that the maſter would

obliged to act in, it can be eaſily anſwered, by ſaying, a head manager might do it. But what ſort of language is that, that argues the contributing in any manner to the good of the community, into a diſgrace in the individuals? If it was ever otherwiſe, it cannot have been any golden age. Beſides as every proprietor of an eſtate in the country, if he looks with a rational eye, muſt ſee himſelf employed ſomething in the buſineſs of a farmer; what is there, that a farmer can raiſe of uſe in the community, that he need be aſhamed to diſpoſe of? Or will the raiſing the thing by his ſervant or ſlave, be more productive of this *modeſt bluſh*, than if he had raiſed it himſelf? Methinks no clout, not tinctured with fraud or injury, can depreciate the gold it may contain. For my part it would give *me* pleaſure, to contribute to the neceſſities of any one (even of my own family) could I honeſtly raiſe the money by any thing that my farm could produce. Pray why is a fowl more diſgraceful in the ſale of it at market, than a pig, a lamb, a mutton, a veal, a cow or an ox? If I was not ſenſible ſuch a hint as this would be treated with great conſideration, from the known wiſdom of our legiſlative body, I would go on in ſupport of the remedy; becauſe I am ſatisfied without ſome ſuch thing, moſt of the eſtates in the country will (as they have done for ſometime paſt) continue to produce but very little to their owners: I will however add, that if this matter ſhould be taken in hand by the legiſlature, it will be proper to guard againſt one evaſion that may be then practiced (that is) theſe traffickers employing free folks as they call them, to purchaſe for them in this fraudulent manner, by way of commiſſion. Now as theſe are generally idle ſcatterloping people, I ſhould think that no ſale of theirs ſhould be allowed, unleſs authenticated by ſome officer of public note, either in the counties or pariſhes that they live in; and certainly from their having no viſible eſtate, or honeſt employment, it can always with propriety be judged whether the commodities they carry to market, were legally obtained or not. Perhaps if things were well conſidered, we ſhould find that we have many laws that enjoin a duty to the owners of ſlaves as diſgraceful (if ſuch a thing can be) as this remedy propoſed; and yet, becauſe they tend to the good of the community, no objection to them is regarded. Lenity and tenderneſs to ſervants and ſlaves, I not only admire, but frequently recommend myſelf; however it ſhould always be tempered with the juſtice due to the public; otherwiſe how long can a community exiſt, where ſuch liberties are given, by which it is evident no property can be ſecure? Some Gentlemen ſay, poor ſlaves, they ought to be allowed to raiſe things, and ſell them for their own benefit. How is it then they are not allowed to raiſe tobacco, horſes, &c.? Certainly a thing's being a ſtaple commodity, or of particular uſe, cannot be aſſigned for a good reaſon for theſe partial reſtrictions; for every idea I have of a ſtaple is, that it will generally beſt contribute to the inhabitants ſupport. But may not ſtaples become ſo low at market as to oblige a people to endeavour at ſome other produce, to help out with them? Of courſe then every thing may become uſeful. Shall then ſuch a liberty be indulged, as will ſubject a man to be robbed of ſuch additional produce? Can any one point out that ſervant or ſlave, raiſing any commodity, and veſted with a power of ſelling it himſelf, that will not (when he finds a profit to be made by it) ſteal it from another, to increaſe his own quantity? Such an one perhaps there may be, but I am perſuaded as rarely to be met with, as a black ſwan. Surely then the community ſhould be ſupported againſt every ſuch evil, and no law that endeavours at it, ought in the leaſt to be arraigned of ſeverity. Inſtances of this kind may be abundantly deduced from the *Britiſh* laws; and with ſuch a motive, they will for ever ſtand the teſt of all the fancied caſuiſtical learning, that is every day thrown out againſt them, by Gentlemen elaborately employed in maintaining one point, to the ſacriſice of every general ſocial good. Indeed I wiſh ſuch an overtenderneſs for ſlaves, in ſome owners, may not have opened the ſource to this prodigious evil; for many of them not only indulge their ſlaves in raiſing what they can, that does not (as they fancy) interfere with their own crops, but as thoughtleſsly give a licence under their hands for the ſelling of them. And how eaſily may ſuch ſlaves turn factors for all others in their neighbourhood, that have no leave to raiſe or ſell ſuch things, becauſe their owners perhaps crop it, in the ſame commodities for their own particular maintenance? Thus it ſeems plain, every ſuch licence amounts to a dangerous indulgence, not only to that ſlave to ſell, but to inveſt him with a power to diſpoſe of all the robberies that may be, and are committed. I am not ſolicitous that it either ſhould, or ſhould not, be known who is the author of this piece; I write it from experience, and I think with a view to the public good; and it will only give me concern, if I am deficient in ſupporting the hint I have given.

B—— E——.

NEW-YORK, *February* 8.

WE hear Capt. Philipſon, from Virginia for this port, having been blown off, is arrived at the Weſt-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

By ſeveral letters from Dominica, St. Chriſtophers, &c. we learn, that the iſlands were all glutted with proviſions, particularly bread and flour, which would ſcarcely ſell, even at prime coſt.

The ſchooner Pitt, Captain Phipps, from Virginia for St. Chriſtophers, foundered at ſea; the Captain and crew were taken up by a veſſel, and carried to Georgia.

Captain Cochran, arrived at New-York from Glaſgow, on the third of December, in lat. 54:26, long. 16:14, ſpoke the ſhip Sharpe, and the ſhip Murdoch, both from Virginia for Glaſgow.

ARRIVALS.

At Barbados, Captains Laudon, Stanwood, Shore, and Latimore, from Virginia.

At Antigua. Captain Ford, and Hunter, from Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 17.

Mr. RIND,

HAVING lately ſeen in your Paper an Ode, Acroſticks, Acroſtical Rebuſes, &c. all ſeemingly calculated for the Entertainment of the Ladies; and as I profeſs myſelf a great Admirer of that moſt amiable Part of the Creation, I ſhall be glad, through the Channel of your Paper, to offer my ſmall Mite towards encouraging ſuch an agreeable Scheme; and to enter the Liſt, I beg leave to preſent the Ladies with the following Enigma, not doubting but ſome of your poetical Correſpondents will anſwer it, in your next Week's Paper; and am, &c.

☞ *The piece ſigned* A Lover of my Country *is come to hand: and will be in next week's Gazette.*

AS the badneſs of the weather prevented the ſale of Negroes advertiſed the ſeventh of this inſtant at the *Rocky Ridge:* This is to give notice, that there will be twenty likely *Virginia* born

SLAVES

ſold at the ſame place, on Tueſday the 12th of *April* next, if fair, if not, the next fair day; one half the purchaſe money to be paid at the *Oyer* court in *June* next; credit for the remainder until the firſt day of *May* 1769. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

Fredericksburg, March 9, 1768.

THE partnerſhip of *Iſaac Heſlop*, and company, being diſſolved, all perſons who have any demands againſt them, are deſired to apply to *Iſaac Heſlop* for payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts with him, to whom all the debts are now aſſigned.

ISAAC HESLOP, and company.

Fredericksburg, March 9, 1768.

I INTEND to leave this colony ſoon, for a few months; therefore deſire that all perſons indebted to me, will be ſpeedy in making payment. It is expected that thoſe who cannot fully diſcharge, will ſettle, and give bond for their balances. The buſineſs will be carried on as uſual in my abſence.

ISAAC HESLOP.

Fredericksburg, March 4, 1768

ALL perſons having had dealings with *Lenox, Scott*, and company, at their ſtore lately kept in the town of *Fredericksburg*, or elſewhere, are deſired to take notice, that Mr. *James Somervell*, of the ſaid town of *Fredericksburg*, is duly authorized and impowered to ſettle all the ſaid company's accounts, and to receive all debts due to them.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Fredericksburg, March 4, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to *Lenox, Scott*, and company, are deſired to take notice, that every debtor who ſhall fail to come and ſettle their accounts before the firſt day of *June* next, will be immediately dealt with according to law, without reſpect to any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

COLLEGE, *March* 12, 1768.

THE next meeting of the ſubſcribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Clergymen, will be held at the College on the laſt day of *April*. The officers of this ſociety for the preſent year are, the Reverend Meſſrs. *Joſeph Tickel, William Peaſely, Jonathan Boucher, Richard Hewitt, James Maury, Archibald McRoberts*, truſtees; the Rev. *Henry Skyring*, preacher; and *John Camm*, treaſurer.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

for diſpoſing of three CHAIRS, *and other articles, belonging to the ſubſcriber.*

The PRIZES.

A COMPLEAT double ſhaft chair with compleat harneſs,	32-10.
A compleat ſingle do. with do.	25-00.
A compleat do. with do. - -	25-00.
A good three ſtrand twine ſeine, 40 fathom long, with good ¾ rope to haul, - - - - - - - -	12-00.
A compleat walnut deſk nicely mounted, - - - - - - - -	7-00.
A ſilver watch in good order, -	6-00.
A compleat new boat well fixed with ſails and oars, - - -	5-00.
A compleat cheſt of drawers nicely mounted, - - - - -	5-10.
A compleat folding walnut table 4 feet long, - - - - -	2-00.
£.	120-00.

Six caſh prizes, to be paid out of the above prizes as followeth, viz.

One to be paid by the perſon that draws the double chair, to the perſon that draws the 5th blank,	7-10.
One to be paid by the perſon that draws the firſt ſingle chair, to the 10th blank, - - - -	5-00.
One to be paid by the perſon that draws the 2d ſingle chair, to the 15th blank, - - - -	5-00.
One to be paid by the perſon that draws the ſeine, to the 20th blank, - - - - - - - -	3-00.
One to be paid by the perſon that draws the deſk, to the 25th blank - - - - - - - -	1-10.
One to be paid by the perſon that draws the watch, to the laſt blank, - - - - - - - -	1- 5.

15 Prizes.
81 Blanks.

96 Tickets, at 25*ſ.* - *£.* 120-0-0.

The above lottery is to be drawn at Mr. *George Chowning*'s ordinary, in *Middleſex* county, the 3d *Friday* in *December* next. The managers are Major *Robert Daniel*, Capt *George Daniel*, Mr. *Thomas Kemp*, and Mr. *Auguſtine Carter*, or any three of them, of whom tickets may be had, or of the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL DANIEL.

N. B. The money is to be paid before the ſaid lottery is drawn, and all the articles to be preſent at the day. S. D.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 14.

A SCHEME

Of JAMES HAMILTON's *LOTTERY, for diſpoſing of a neat eight day* CLOCK; *and ſundry articles in millinery, jewellery, and plate, the whole quite new and very faſhionable.*

1 Prize of	18:00:0	- -	18:00:0
1 - - -	10:00:0	- -	10:00:0
3 - - -	6:00:0	- -	18:00:0
3 - - -	4:10:0	- -	13:10:0
5 - - -	3:3:0	- -	15:15:0
10 - - -	2:5:0	- -	22:10:0
18 - - -	2:00:0	- -	36:00:0
6 - - -	1:11:6	- -	9:9:0
5 - - -	1:10:0	- -	7:10:0
5 - - -	1:8:6	- -	7:2:6
6 - - -	1:7:0	- -	8:2:0
7 - - -	1:5:0	- -	8:15:0
4 - - -	1:2:6	- -	4:10:0
74 Prizes	- - -		*£.* 179:3:6
284 Blanks.			

Not 4 Blanks to a Prize.

358 Tickets at 10*ſ.* each *£.* 179-00-0

The above lottery (lately propoſed) was intended to have been drawn on the 21ſt of this month, on no other publication than the kind aſſiſtance of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood (ſome of whom were ſo obliging as to view and value the articles) but as the winter ſeaſon has kept moſt people at home, and as it becomes neceſſary to inform thoſe now concerned, that the lottery can't be drawn at the time heretofore propoſed, I take the ſame occaſion of publiſhing the ſcheme, and to inform thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favour me in becoming adventurers, that the lottery will be drawn on the 9th day of *June* next, being the ſecond day of the *Fredericksburg* fair, at my houſe in the ſaid place, under the inſpection of ſome Gentlemen of the town, and in preſence of all who ſhall pleaſe to attend. J. H.

Maryland, February 28, 1768.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, to the higheſt bidder, at* Fauquier *court-houſe, in the colony of* Virginia, *on* Thurſday *the* 28*th of* April *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after,*

SEVERAL parcels of land, lying in the ſaid county, *to wit*, the plantation on which Mr. *George Lamkin* lately dwelt, about 6 miles above the ſaid court-houſe, containing 100 acres, conveniently ſituated for an inn. Five hundred acres near *Gooſe* creek, being the tract on which *Thomas Furr*, and ſeveral other tenants, now live. This land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for farming or planting, and on it are ſeveral ſmall orchards. The other contains 292 acres, and lies in the fork of *Gooſe* creek and *Chattin* run (and very near to the tracts of 500 acres): On this a ſmall plantation is cleared, ſome houſes built, about 30 acres of meadow ground ready for laying down with graſs ſeed, and about as much more to clear; 300 apple, a few peach, cherry, and apricot trees, are planted out, and a griſt mill lately erected. Theſe lands were advertiſed to have been ſold the 21ſt of *December* laſt; but the weather proving bad, prevented it. Should any perſon incline to treat for the whole before the day of ſale, they may do it at *Port-Tobacco* with DANIEL JENIFER.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that Gentlemen may be provided with good lodgings for themſelves, and good ſtables for their horſes, at his houſe, fronting the play houſe. WILLIAM PAGE.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are to take notice, that if they do not pay before the 20th of next month, their accounts, &c. will be put into the hands of an attorney

---

DECEMBER 8, 1767.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Lancaſter* county, a new Negro man named JAMES, who ſays that he is a free man, and will not own that he has any maſter; he appears to have been in the country ſome years, and has paſt as a freeman ſeveral months before he was taken up; he is a ſlender fellow, with a round face, grey headed, much ſcarr'd on his back and breaſt by whipping; has had holes in his ears, talks bad *Engliſh*, and is about 45 or 50 years of age; he ſays that he came from *Philadelphia*; had on when committed, a blue half thick waiſtcoat and breeches, oſnabrigs ſhirt, country made ſhoes, and hoſe. The owner may have him again, paying fees, and the charge of advertiſing, as the law directs.

ROBERT HENING, jun. Gaoler.

HARTFORD, *Nov.* 25.

Zebulon Hoſkins, of Windſor, hereby informs the public, that for the ſpace of four years he was grievouſly afflicted with the gravel, to ſuch a degree as to cauſe him to make water a hundred times in twenty-four hours, but could void but very little at a time; ſometimes but a few drops, attended with the moſt diſtreſſing pain; and after the uſe of many things, to no benefit, he was accidentally informed by a travelling gentleman, that a tea made of ruſhes, viz. ſuch as the women ſcour their pails with, had been found by experience to be a ſovereign remedy for that diſeaſe; he therefore immediately applied the medicine, and it had the deſired effect; he drank plentifully of it, made it his conſtant drink, and in about eight or ten days his pain abated, and he voided abundance of gravel; he kept on in the uſe of it for about two months, when he found he was perfectly cured, and has remained well, now, for about two years; except when once he wet himſelf, and took a great cold, which brought on the diſeaſe again, but the ſame medicine removed it immediately.

For Ready Caſh,

To be SOLD *in conſequence of a Decree of* GLOUCESTER *county Court, on the 1ſt* Thurſday *in the next month, at* Glouceſter *Court-houſe,*

ABOUT 700 acres of valuable land, which was the property of the late Doctor *John Symmer*, deceaſed, lying in *Kingſton* pariſh, in *Glouceſter* county, near the head of *North* River, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The ſaid land will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Freſh imported, in the ſhip Lord Cambden, *from* LONDON,

AN Aſſortment of PEASE, BEANS and ſeeds, *&c.* ſold by WILLIAM WILLS, CHIRURGEON, in *Richmond* Town, and JOHN DONLEVY, in *Peterſburg.*

PEASE,
Early Golden Hotſpur.
Early charlton.
Ormeret hotſpur.
Large blue and white rouncevals.
Spaniſh Marrotoes.
Large marrowfats.
Nonpareils.
Bunch.
Sugar blues.
Dutch Admirals.
Sallatine.

BEANS.
Early maſſagon.
Early Liſbon.
Broad Windſor.
Sandwich.
Tukers.
Long kids.
White bloſſoms.
Long podded.
Kidney beans of all colours.

CABBAGE.
Sugar loaf.
Batterſea.
Ruſſia.
Savoy.
Early Dutch.
Early Yorkſhire.
Red.
Winter.
Colliflower.
Colliflower broccoli.
Broccoli.
Green, white & yellow broccoli.

Spinage Summer and Winter.

Corn ſallad.
Red and white bete.

Celery, Italian and Engliſh.

Endive, green and white.

Creſſes, garden and water.

LETTUCE.
Sileſia.
Cabbage.
Brown Dutch.
Capuchin.
White coſs.

White onion.
Red onion.
Scarlet radiſh.
Salmon radiſh.
Naſturtium.
Parſley.

Turnip.
Red ring.
Summer.
White round.

London leek.
Parſnip.

Tappahannock, March 5, 1768.

ON *Tueſday* night the 1ſt inſt. broke adrift from a ſchooner belonging to the ſubſcriber, coming down the Bay, a ſmall boat, with mulberry timbers, about 15 feet keel, and 5 feet broad, has 3 ſeats, and ſtern ſheets in her, with holes for a maſt in the two fore ſeats, painted red in the inſide, and white on the outſide, excepting two hearts on her ſtern, which are red; ſhe has a piece of a ſix inch hawſer (which ſhe broke) made faſt to a ring bolt at her bow, and a ring bolt at her ſtern, with ſwifter fore and aft, by way of fenders; there was likewiſe in her two pigs of iron, and a pair of oars laſhed to her after thwart with a piece of two inch old rope. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone aſhore between *Smith's Point* and *Great Wiccomico*, or ſome where thereabout, as the wind blew very hard that art. Whoever finds the ſaid boat, and brings her to me at *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

William & Mary College, *March* 9.

AS the public have been informed from proper authority, in the laſt week's paper, of the utter extirpation of the late deſtructive and expenſive diſorder, it is deſired and expected that the young gentlemen will immediately return to the College, which it is hoped they may now do with the greateſt ſecurity,

By order of the ſociety,
EMMANUEL JONES, Clk.

Will be SOLD *at Capt.* Madden's, *in* Prince William *county, on* Tueſday *the 12th day of* April *next, on terms to be agreed on at the day of ſale,*

SEVEN thouſand acres of land, part of the *Brenton* tract. The whole will be laid off in parcels of two hundred acres each. The land is ſo well known in *Virginia*, that I ſhall only ſay, it pays no quitrent, and a ſufficient and ſatisfactory title will be made to the purchaſers. To any one inclinable to purchaſe, it will be neceſſary to pay one third down: Three years credit will be given for one half of the remaining ſum, and ſix years for the other, with or without intereſt, as may be agreed on. The ſubſcriber will be ready to treat with any one for any part of the ſame, before the above term.

R. BRENT.

SHOCKOE, *Feb.* 24, 1768.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip between Doctor *Samuel Nivins* and myſelf is diſolved, we have to deſire that all perſons indebted to us will make immediate payment, that we may thereby be enabled to diſcharge our debts; and we requeſt thoſe who have any againſt us, immediately to make them known to me, that they may be ſettled. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to all good cuſtomers, and hope for the continuance of their favours, as I ſhall carry on the buſineſs of the ſhop to its former extent.

LOUDWICK WARROCK.

N. B. I have alſo juſt imported for ſale a choice aſſortment of garden ſeeds.

L. W.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Hon. JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this dominion:*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS by the death of the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; his Majeſty's late Lieutenant-Governor, the adminiſtration of the government is devolved upon me:——Now, to the end that the peace of this his Majeſty's dominion may be the better ſecured, and all proceedings at law continued, and that the ordinary courſe of juſtice may not be interrupted, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council in this colony, in his Majeſty's name, to publiſh and declare, that all Magiſtrates and Officers, both civil and military, do continue and remain in all and ſingular their powers, authorities, and juriſdictions, until further order be taken therein; hereby requiring them to proceed in the execution of their ſeveral duties, and all his Majeſty's ſubjects within this colony are to be aiding and aſſiſting to them therein, and to yield all due obedience to this proclamation.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *March*, 1768, in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign.

JOHN BLAIR, P.

GOD ſave the KING.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By the Honourable JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid colony and dominion:*

A Proclamation

For the meeting of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the late Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this dominion, thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to order by his proclamation, bearing date the 22d day of *January* laſt, that the General Aſſembly ſhould meet on the laſt day of this inſtant *March*, at the capitol in *Williamſburg*; and whereas the cauſe for their meeting then ſtill ſubſiſts; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation in his Majeſty's name, requiring the meeting of the General Aſſembly on the ſaid laſt day of *March*, at the capitol, for the diſpatch of the important buſineſs I ſhall recommend to them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 4th day of *March*, 1768, and in the 8th year of his Majeſty's reign. JOHN BLAIR.

GOD ſave the KING.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt* BIDDER, *on* Monday *the 21ſt day of* March, (*being* Eſſex *court day*)

FOUR LOTS in the town of *Tappahannock*, conveniently ſituated, and adjoining one another. The ſquare is paled in, and has ſome improvements on it.

Twelve months credit will be allowed; the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity; and a good right will be made to three of ſaid lots by *Andrew Crawford*, and to the other by *Meriwether Smith* and others.

Williamſburg, March 1, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *on* TUESDAY *the 22d of this month, at the dwelling-houſe of the late Mr.* William Waters, *deceaſed, in this city,*

ELEVEN valuable SLAVES, and all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *William Waters*, deceaſed. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to tds.

JOHN TAZEWELL, Exr.

Cumberland county, *March* 1, 1768.

JANUS, STANDS this ſeaſon at my ſtable in order for covering Mares, at four pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty-ſix ſhillings the leap. Thoſe who do not pay the money upon taking away their mares, muſt give bond, payable in *October* next. I have exceeding good paſturage; but will not be anſwerable for any mares getting away, tho' great care ſhall be taken to prevent it.

RICHARD JAMES.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, before Mr. Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahoſick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, ſo

[redacted]

King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *Warehouſes,*

TWENTY-FIVE choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the ſlaves belonging to Mr. *Stith's* eſtate, (all that were indifferent having been before ſold out) among them is an excellent cook-wench, and ſeveral very good houſe ſervants; the reſt are chiefly fine fellows: Alſo will be ſold the houſhold and kitchen furniture, and the ſtocks of cattle, hogs, horſes and ſheep; two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, *&c.* belonging to the eſtate. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity to JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleaſantly ſituate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Mayſer's* creek, in the ſame county; and two thouſand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected; it may not be improper, to aſſure the public, that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended; and that we ſhall be ready at all times to receive propoſals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian* (who lives thereon) will ſhew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, on twelve Months Credit,

ABOUT Twenty Thouſand Acres of Land, in the County of *Amherſt*. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the Executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in the County of *Amherſt*) or to the Subſcriber.

LUNSFORD LOMAX, jun.

N. B. An indiſputable Title will be made, and the Land laid off in Lots, as may ſuit the Purchaſers.

Charles City, September 28, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Dan* river, near *Boyd's* ford, containing 1010 acres, about 500 of which is very fine low ground. Alſo, one other tract, on *Baniſter* river, containing about 1300 acres; five hundred of this is fine low ground, and the high land extremely good; both theſe plantations are in excellent order for cropping, with fifteen hands each. Alſo, one other tract, of about 1600 acres, in *Brunſwick* county, near *Sweed's* bridge; this is fine lively land, about 30 miles from *Bolling's Point*, has good buildings on it, and is in good order for cropping. On the above plantations, are large ſtocks, and about ſixty negroes; the whole or any part of which will be ſold. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rents
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page's*, 5 lots at 12 years purchaſe,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April* 1768. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber. MANN PAGE.

THE executors having been diſappointed in the SALE of the LANDS belonging to the late Col. *Charles Carter*, of *King George* (according to act of aſſembly impowering them) at Mr. *Neavill's* ordinary, on the 15th of *September*, as before advertiſed, give notice, that they are at all times ready to treat with any perſon for any part of thoſe Lands, *to wit*, Fourteen thouſand acres of valuable high and low grounds, in *Prince William* and *Fauquier* counties, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, which are already laid off in lots; within 25 or 30 miles of public navigation, both on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers, abounding in fine ſtreams for mills, and timber very ſufficient for all kinds of plantation uſe.

LANDON CARTER,
tf CHARLES CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 18/6 *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the Firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.